

# Modular training in teaching foreign languages

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## ABSTRACT

This article deals with the meaning of the phenomena «module training». This term by the study of foreign language exists from the end of previous century. Module training in the course of vocational training in higher educational establishment forms and develops self-dependence by studies and self-analysis. Attempt was made to analyze advantages and disadvantages of module training.

**Keywords:** module training, higher educational establishment, self-dependence by studies, the study of foreign language, profession, module.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The term “module” goes back to the Latin word modulus - “measure” and is widely used both in pedagogy and in a number of other sciences. A module as a training program is individualized in terms of content, teaching methods and techniques, level of independence, the rate of cognitive activity of a student, and as a result of this, modular training differs significantly from other teaching systems in the methodology of teaching foreign languages. The essence of this method is that the student himself must study the selected part of the course according to an individually developed scheme. The main provisions of the personality-oriented approach in the practice of teaching foreign languages is the predominant role of the student's independent work, in which he is an active subject of educational activity and where he himself controls the learning process and monitors the result of mastering a foreign language. When using modular training in universities, the most relevant method is to study and use innovative technologies. At the profile level of teaching a foreign language, it is necessary to use the technology of modular training, the main purpose of which is the willingness and ability of a university student to independently study a foreign language.

The main principle and content of training is presented in complete independent complexes-modules (information blocks), which teachers develop and offer for training, Complexes-modules are a methodological guide to its application, which indicates not only the volume of the studied content, but also the level of its assimilation. Student skills such as independence, self-planning, self-organization, self-control and self-esteem, as well as the desire to devote maximum time to acquiring these qualities not only when studying foreign languages, but also to study other sciences and subjects come to the fore. Unfortunately, not all first-year students, where the specialized training in foreign languages takes place, have already generated quality data at the initial stage of training. In this case, the teacher needs to divide into stages the main educational goal, for the solution of the tasks of which there is a need to form it within the framework of individual educational elements of the module. The relationship between the teacher and the student is based on a subject-subject relationship, the result of which is independence and awareness to achieve the required level in modular learning and where the necessary degree of student adaptation to the new conditions of the methodological and pedagogical process takes place.

In the subject-subject relationship in modular learning, the teacher develops the so-called instructions or guidelines to help the student, using these instructions, independently acquire knowledge using the information provided to him when using the modular training technology, which is based on the free operation of educational material. The teacher's task is to manage the student's learning activities,

constantly encouraging and motivating their independent work. The cycle of independent classroom or extracurricular work and self-control is carried out on a key basis. This is central, since it contains the complete technology of self-learning and self-control. Material for assimilation, arranged in blocks, is provided to each student for independent work. The student finds and fixes independently the supporting synopsis of the teaching material explained by the teacher, does a series of exercises on its mastery and step-by-step self-control by the keys, gets acquainted with the requirements and the plan of the project assignment (if it is provided as the final stage of mastering the module), finds out the terms of work on the module and the time final test. Each module is an integration of various types and forms of training, and the training material as a single whole, aimed at solving common problems and the main goal, which is based on the problem of learning.

When developing the structure of the module, it is necessary to take into account the individual characteristics of the students for easy changes in the content of training and the possibility of its application in teaching foreign languages, which indicates a comprehensive didactic goal, recognized as a personally significant expected result. So, modular training has the following advantages. This is independence, in which students achieve the specific goal of the educational process - they consolidate knowledge on a specific topic. Since students devote a lot of time to independent work in the learning process, students acquire such important skills as self-organization, self-control and self-esteem. Students have the opportunity to realize themselves in the learning process, independently determine the level of knowledge development, see the shortcomings in their knowledge and skills and eliminate these shortcomings. The use of educational elements of modules develops such qualities of a student's personality as independence and collectivism. The use of modular learning is facilitated by a change and improvement in terms of the effectiveness of traditional methods of teaching grammar, vocabulary, etc. The joint work of the teacher and student is based on an individual approach and has a coordinating and advisory approach. In modular training, the student's personal experience is used; conditions are created for individual work, where training programs are defined; the student has the opportunity to self-actualize, get positive results in the learning process, the teacher develops various individual approaches in the learning process.

The main function of a teacher in modular training, as already mentioned above, is based on an individual approach to each student, which is consultative and coordinating. Such a learning technology allows the student not only to cram the material being studied, which is pretty typical of the traditional teaching system, but to independently obtain information on a given topic. This form of work teaches the student to search for the necessary information without someone else's leading role, which is extremely necessary for the formation of personality and professional in their type of activity. Such training is more effective than communicating with an audience of 20 people. This is much more effective than the usual form of training and makes you think, and not stupidly memorize the material issued.

## 2. CONCLUSION

The main disadvantages of modular training include the following: compiling modules is a rather troublesome and time-consuming process for a teacher and takes a lot of time; the student is not always morally ready for self-study, since he completely lacks the motivation to study this subject, because he considers it secondary. In this case, the teacher is required to make every effort to convince the student of the need to learn a foreign language for success in his future profession and only then offer modular training. In some cases, it is impossible to apply the modular training method on any material; sometimes it's impossible to use emotionally-shaped or descriptive material for training.

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